### Context

WHO’s global accountability framework on NCDs includes the following components:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Which reports does WHO prepare?</th>
<th>Which indicators does WHO use?</th>
<th>Where does the data go to?</th>
<th>When does WHO report?</th>
<th>When does WHO collect data for this report?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Progress report on progress towards 9 global NCD targets to be reached by 2025</td>
<td>25 outcome indicators</td>
<td>WHO Governing Bodies</td>
<td>2016, 2020 and 2025</td>
<td>WHO Country Capacity Survey on NCDs (CCS) in 2015 and 2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Report on progress made towards implementing the 2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs and 2014 UN Outcome Document on NCDS</td>
<td>10 progress monitor indicators published on 1 May 2015</td>
<td>UN General Assembly</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>CCS in 2015 and 2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Report on progress made towards the NCD-related targets in the SDGs to be reached by 2030</td>
<td>Will be decided by the UN Statistical Commission in March 2016</td>
<td>UN General Assembly</td>
<td>Yearly</td>
<td>To be determined in March 2016</td>
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Background

In 2013, the World Health Assembly adopted a Global Monitoring Framework (GMF), including indicators and a set of voluntary global targets for the prevention and control of NCDs. Member States have agreed 25 indicators across three areas which focus on the key outcomes, risk factors and national systems response needed to prevent and control NCDs. In addition, 9 areas have been selected from the 25 indicators to be targets: one mortality target, six risk factor targets, and two national systems targets. The targets are both attainable and significant, and when achieved will represent major accomplishments in NCD and risk factors reductions. The global NCD targets are intended to focus global attention on NCDs and would represent a major contribution to NCD prevention and control. Additionally, Member States have agreed to a set of nine process oriented indicators to monitor the implementation of the WHO Global NCD Plan of Action 2013-2020.

In May 2015, the World Health Organization published a Technical Note on how WHO will report in 2017 to the United Nations General Assembly on the progress achieved in the implementation of national commitments included in the 2011 UN Political Declaration and the 2014 UN Outcome Document on NCDs. The Technical Note includes a set of ten progress monitoring indicators which are intended to show the progress achieved in countries in the implementation of the four time-bound commitments for 2015 and 2016 included in the 2014 Outcome Document.

Further, the adoption in September 2015 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the inclusion of NCDs in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) heralds a new era in accountability for the prevention and control of NCDs. Surveillance and monitoring efforts are needed to evaluate the trends and progress in NCD prevention and control and provide the basis for accountability for the actions of stakeholders, including governments’ commitments to their populations.

Objective

To raise awareness among National NCD Programme Directors and Managers about:

- The need to strengthen accountability measures for monitoring progress towards achieving the relevant NCD targets in the SDGs and 9 global voluntary targets for NCDs and consider adoption of national NCD targets taking into account global targets
- How to develop ambitious national responses to ensure achievement of the national NCD targets
- How countries can strengthen NCD surveillance systems in a comprehensive way
- How to facilitate national monitoring and reporting efforts linked to the WHO Global Monitoring Framework and indicators and targets for NCDs.
- Raise the need to increase and prioritize budgetary allocations for surveillance and monitoring systems for the prevention and control of NCDs and their risk factors.

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Expected outcomes

- Better understanding of the global landscape of accountability for NCDs, including the NCD-related targets in the SDGs for 2030 and the 9 global targets for NCDs for 2025

- Improved understanding of the importance of setting national NCD targets to monitor country progress

- Fostering stronger engagement of the National NCD Programme Directors and Managers to help strengthen NCD surveillance and reporting activities at national level.

Seminar overview

WHO will start with a presentation about the global landscape of accountability including agreed NCD targets and indicators, the role of strengthened NCD surveillance to monitor country progress and achievements in NCD prevention and control; and will introduce the available tools and support that WHO can provide to countries in this area of work. This will be followed by an interactive discussion among participant countries about their experience and lessons learned.

Key messages

- NCDs are now firmly on the development agenda following the adoption of the NCD-related targets for 2030 in the SDGs

- The NCD-related target for 2030 in the SDGs to reduce premature mortality derive from the global NCD targets for 2025 adopted by the World Health Assembly in 2013

- Surveillance and monitoring efforts are needed to evaluate the trends and progress in NCD prevention and control

- Surveillance will also provide the basis for accountability for the actions of stakeholders, including governments’ commitments to their populations

- National NCD Programme Directors and Managers have an important role in strengthening NCD surveillance for accountability.